

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

Published every Evening, with which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List."

VOL. XXXII. No. 3950. 一八七九年二月廿四號

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1876.

正月十三日

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAN, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, George Street, 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTCH, 121, Holborn Hill, L.C. BATES, HENRY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DRAGON & CO., 160 & 162, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 138, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA.—Swanson, Quelch & Campbell, Amoy, Giles & Co., Foochow, Hedges & Co., Shanghai, Lane, Crawford & Co., and Kelly & Co., Manila, C. Hennzen & Co., Macao, L. A. da Graca.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED BY NATIONAL DECREES OF 7TH AND 8TH MARCH, 1848.
—and—

BY IMPERIAL DECREES OF 25TH JULY, 1864,
AND 31ST DECEMBER, 1866.

Recognised by the
INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF
30TH APRIL, 1862.

Francs. £ Sterling.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, ... 80,000,000 3,200,000
RESERVE FUND, ... 20,000,000 800,000

HEAD OFFICE.—4, Rue Bergère, Paris.
LONDON AGENCY.—144, Leadenhall St.,
E.C.
AGENCIES.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Brussels, Bombay, Calcutta, St. Denis (île de la Réunion), Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama.
LONDON BANKERS.—Bank of England, Union Bank of London.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the monthly minimum balances, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained at the offices.

CHR. DE GUIGNE,
Manager.

Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road, Hongkong, May 14, 1875.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, ... 5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, ... 100,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—E. R. BEELIOS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman.—AD. ANDRE, Esq.
J. F. CORDES, Esq. S. W. POMEROY, Esq.
H. HOPPIUS, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
A. McIVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER,
Hongkong, JAMES GREIG, Esq.
Manager.

Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
6 " 4 per cent.
12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG,
Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, February 17, 1876.

TAKASIMA COLLIERIES.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE.

FRESH Takasima COAL, in lots to suit purchasers. Large, Handpicked, Double-screened at \$8 per Ton. SMALL, at \$6 per Ton.

Apply to

T. G. GLOVER,
No. 7, Queen's Road and at East Point,
Hongkong, December 8, 1876.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

I have this day authorized Mr J. Y. V. SWAN to sign my name per procura-

A. MACG. HEATON,

Hongkong, January 1, 1876.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

FROM this date and until further notice, Mr G. DE CHAMPEAUX will act, at this Port, as Agent of the above Company.

By Order of the Directors,

C. BERTRAND,

Hongkong, January 28, 1876.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Mr. JAMES GREIG having been granted leave of absence, Mr. THOMAS JACKSON will, until further notice, act as Chief Manager of this Corporation.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

JAMES GREIG,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, February 23, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late Mr SIDNEY DEACON in our Firm, ceased the 9th September last.

Mr. ALFRED T. DUVAL was admitted a Partner therein on the 1st ultimo.

DEACON & CO.

Canton, February 1, 1876.

NOTICE.

WE have Established branches of our Firm at Haiphong and Hanoi. Mr. E. CONSTANTIN is authorized to sign by prouration in Tonquin.

LANDSTEIN & CO.

Hongkong, December 31, 1875.

NOTICE.

MR. LEUNG TSUNE aka CHI SHUN, lately an employe in the LEE CHING shop, No. 22, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, has not been employed there this year, and if he goes to any shop to get money, goods, &c., the Undersigned will not be held responsible for any debts contracted by him. This Notice is given in order to prevent any future dispute.

LEE CHING SHOP.

Hongkong, February 23, 1876.

NOTICE.

MR. MEYER ELIAS SASSOON has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from the 1st January ultimo.

E. D. SASSOON & CO.

Hongkong, February 3, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have entered into Co-partnership from the First day of January, 1876, in the Business of Shipbrokers at this Port under the style of MORRIS & KAY.

A. G. MORRIS,

H. C. RAY.

Bank Buildings,

Hongkong, February 3, 1876.

Intimations.

RACE HOLIDAYS.

THE Undersigned Banks will close for Public Business at 12 o'clock, Noon, on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, the 24th, 25th and 26th instant.

For the "Oriental Bank Corporation," GEO. O. SCOTT, Acting Manager.

For the "Chartered Merchantile Bank of India, London and China," H. H. NILSON, Manager.

For the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China," THOMAS FORREST, Acting Manager.

For the "Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris," OMAS, DE GUIGNE, Manager.

For the "Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation," JAMES GREIG, Chief Manager.

For the "National Bank of India, Ltd," R. H. SANDEMAN, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, February 21, 1876.

fe26

fe27

fe28

fe29

fe29</p

For Sale.

CLEARANCE SALE.

SAYLE & Co. will offer, on and after TUESDAY Next, the 18th Instant, the remainder of their Winter Stock at Greatly Reduced Prices, consisting of:—

Winter Costumes and Polonaises.

Ladies' Jackets and Mantillas.

Fancy Dress materials of all kinds.

Wool Plaids and Flannels.

Silks and Poplins.

Wool Shawls and Cloaks.

Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats and Bonnets.

Fancy Wool Goods.

Lace and Linen Sets.

Scarves and Sashes.

Boys' Suits.

Children's Dresses.

&c., &c., &c.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
Queen's Road & Stanley Street.

FOR SALE.

THE UNDERMENTIONED LAND AND BUILDINGS AT HONGKONG:—

INLAND Lot 32.—The well-known House and Office lately occupied by Messrs A. Heard & Co., adjoining the Cathedral Compound.

The Ground below the masonry retaining wall of the above, abutting on the Queen's Road.

Annual Crown rent, \$390.48.

MARINE Lot 111, WANCHAI.—First-class and extensive Godowns.

Annual Crown rent, \$324.

INLAND Lot 591.—Situated on the Bonham Road and one of the finest sites for Villa residences in the Colony.

Annual Crown rent, \$79.75.

Farm Lot 17, Pokpoom, adjoining Messrs Butterfield & Swire's premises.

Annual Crown rent, \$26.

AT KOWLOON:—

MARINE Lot 4.—With a frontage of 100 feet on the Praya, and with an area of 30,000 feet.

Reduced Annual Crown rent, \$10.

AT YOKOHAMA:—

Lots No. 6 and No. 27 in the Foreign Settlement.

No. 6 is situated on the Bund, and comprises an eight-roofed Dwelling House, detached, with Garden all round, Offices, Godowns, Servants' Quarters and Outhouses, Area 1,064 Taibou or 36 square feet.

Annual Ground rent, \$263.79.

No. 27 is separated from No. 6 by Water Street and comprises large Tea Firing and other Godowns, Floss Silk Press, Comptrollers' Quarters, Stabling and Fire Engine House. Area, 554 Taibou.

Ground rent, \$164.97 per annum.

Applications for purchase, or further information, to be made to

J. WHITALL,
T. G. LINSTEAD,Trustees A. Heard & Co.'s Estate,
23, Queen's Road, Hongkong.
Hongkong, February 1, 1876.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE IN EXPLANATION OF A SLANDER.

THE principles of right or wrong will reveal themselves in course of time, and this saying is clearly set forth in the History of China. When undue reliance is placed on statements by word of mouth, a good argument is always wanting, and this is what the Book of Changes has always guarded people against. If a man is not guilty of anything seriously wrong, it is likely that he will submit himself to be killed!

With regard to Lai Ming Chun, he is indeed a bare-faced fellow, and one who has no regard for anything. On the 27th day of the 10th Month last year (24th November 1875), he slandered Messrs Tsangshu Yee and Woo Lin Tak by falsely accusing them of being engaged in the nefarious trade of selling people for the purposes of emigration, and that in their transactions they were in fact kidnappers. And dually, he recorded the name in the *Tsun Wan Yat Po*, (*The Universal Circulating Herald*), so that Messrs Tsang and Woo had thought of suing him before the local authorities, so that he might be punished for libelling people's character.

Fortunately for him, however, Lai Ming Chun learnt in time of his own wrong in blandering the character of good men, and how he had voluntarily consented to pay the penalty of bearing the legal expenses in the sum of \$800, and to pay also (into the post box) \$26, for the relief of the Hongkong poor; also, from his own funds, to pay the costs of inserting in the Chinese and foreign newspapers, three of each, for the period of one month, an article, in order to redress himself from what he has been guilty of. But this, nevertheless, would not actually be sufficient to cover the enormity of his sin. The reason why Messrs Tsang and Woo condoned these terms was because they had been advised by intimate friends, who alleged that, inasmuch as both parties were Chinamen, how could they, Messrs Tsang and Woo, have the heart to see him (Lai Ming Chun) put in a gaol of the foreigner! So that it would be far better that they should forgive him, but inflict a small penalty by way of a small warning.

It so happened, luckily, that Messrs Tsang and Woo's magnanimity proved to be as expansive as the sea and as capacious as the ocean, and it was thus that the latter was put on end to. This is still

client to show that Messrs Tsang and Shun are peaceful and quiet men, and that they have done a very good act. But Lai Ming Chun is a man who is very much conceited (*i.e.* the night pedestrian who thinks a great deal of himself), and one who falsely dilates in satire and railing. He began life in a very mean position, and is not of a respectable family (*i.e.* the descendant of the pure and white). While in a mean position, he, moreover, offends his superiors. Therefore it would not be arbitrary were he to be banished beyond the frontiers, nor would it be too much were he to be put to the sword (*i.e.* under the axe). Now that he is only fined in so small a sum, it is indeed his good fortune that he has escaped greater consequences.

ONE WHO UPHOLDS JUSTICE.

Hongkong, 19th Feb., 1876. mol9

* This has reference to a Chinese story, which, in its moral, is very similar to the Frog and Bull story in *Aesop's Fables*.—Translator.

NOTICE.

A MAN'S character should be judged from what it has been before, and by that means elegance or worthlessness can be discerned. A story should be judged by its true or false bearings, so that right and wrong may be distinguished. These remarks apply to the case in which Messrs Tsang Shun Yee and Woo Lin Tak were, on the 27th day of the 10th moon last year (24th November 1875), slandered by Lai Ming Chun.

Messrs Tsang Shun Yee and Woo Lin Tak have been residing for more than ten years in Hongkong and have always been employed in representing Nam Pak Honga in their transactions with foreigners. While their character stands high, their conduct is excellent, and they have for a long time back been respected by both Chinese and foreigners. They have not only not borne a name that is approaching to anything improper, but they have not in the course of all their actions done anything objectionable. Unexpectedly, however, slander came upon them unawares, but of course, when virtue stands high, reproach will come. They were therefore falsely charged by Lai Ming Chun's letter, which was void of all truth, with selling people for emigration abroad. They are indeed labouring under a false imputation from which it is now difficult for them to clear themselves. Our office, therefore, in publishing Lai Ming Chun for having done what he ought not to have done, orders him—and he consents—to pay the sum of \$800; the amount of legal expenses; he has also by way of punishment to pay \$26 into the Poor Box for the benefit of the Hongkong Poor. He is further punished by having to pay the expenses of advertising in the Chinese and foreign newspapers in the Colony, three of each, for the period of one month, a notice which will bring before the public his sin in this defamation! Reparations like these will, perhaps, allay in a measure the indignation which Messrs Tsang and Woo feel.

When a man finds fault with others he ought in the first instance to enquire whether he himself is unblameable. Now Lai Ming Chun, as a man, is not one who is numbered among the lips of the illustrious. Yet he falsely dilutes in slanderous language and spreads diffusely by word of mouth stories to the defilement and pollution of (the good name of) Messrs Tsang and Woo. It was right therefore that Messrs Tsang and Woo sought to sue him in the Courts of Justice, and he was on the eve of being punished by the utmost penalty of the law. Fortunately, however, Messrs Tsang and Woo's magnanimity is expansive as the sea and as capacious as the ocean, and they deal with people liberally; with that end in view, they therefore prefer, instead of punishing him, as he rightly deserves, to forgive him of the enormous crime of which he has been guilty. Having ceased litigation now, they have no resentment against any one, and by so doing, they cherish the friendly tie that exists amongst the Chinese clans. They have also shown that in doing this they are inflicting a lenient punishment for the sake of a great warning. They are indeed fully sustaining the benevolent principles of the great men, and for this act of theirs, may the happiness (or good fortune) of Messrs Tsang and Woo never grow less.

THE UNIVERSAL CIRCULATING HERALD (TSUN WAN YAT PO).

Hongkong, February 19, 1876. mol9

Notices to Consignees.

NOTICE.

TO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL CARGO, EX. O. S. & CO.'S S. S. STENTOR, FROM LIVERPOOL.

SHIPPING Orders must be obtained from the Undersigned not later than the 26th Inst. for shipment per S. S. *Diomed*, BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, February 16, 1876. feb20

BRITISH BARK MARINA, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel, will be landed and stored at Contractors' risk and expense.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, February 4, 1876.

To-day's Advertisements.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Taking *Coffee & Passengers* at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO & PORTS IN JAPAN.

The Company's Steamship "DIOMED."

This will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 26th Inst., the 26th Instant, at 11 a.m.

For Freight of Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, February 24, 1876. feb24

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 23, *Esmeralda*, Germ. barque, 788, *Cardiff Oct. 14, Coal*.—*MALCOLM & CO.*
Feb. 24, *Leonor*, Spanish steamer, 408, *Takao Feb. 22, General*.—*Douglas LARIAK & CO.*
Feb. 24, *Arratoon Apac*, Brit. steamer, 950, *Robert Case, Saigon Feb. 19, Rice*.—*SIESSNER & CO.*
Feb. 24, *Diomed*, British steamer, 1214, *Jackson, Liverpool via Ports of Call*, *Singapore Feb. 16, General*.—*BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.*

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 24, *Fugue*, for Shanghai.
24, *Asie Mineure*, for Saigon.
24, *Djenné*, for Marseilles.

Cleared.

Fu Sheng, for Foochow.
Criterion, for Manila.
Lioh, for Tientsin.
Rajah, for Swatow.
Canzon, for Manila.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Diomed*, 1 European and 480 Chinese.
DEPARTED.—Per *Djenné*, for Saigon, Sister Candide and St. Lazar, and 3 Chinese. For Singapore, Mr. H. R. Dawson, and 2 Chinese. For Naples, Mr. and Mrs. Hayllar. For Marseilles, Messrs J. W. Danielson and Morison.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The Spanish steamer *Leonor* reports: fresh monsoon throughout. The German barque *Esmeralda* reports:

The British str. *Arratoon Apac* reports: left Cape St. James 19th; experienced fine weather throughout. The Parcels, from thence to port strong N.E. gales and heavy head sea; passed the bark *Cape Horn* of the Parcels.

The British str. *Diomed* reports: up to Sunday 20th moderate head winds and clear weather, then to port strong N.N.E. winds and dark cloudy weather. Passed a Russian man-of-war off Pulo Saya, and the Brit. str. *Chops* yesterday.

CARGO.

Per *Djenné*, for Marseilles, 508 bales Silk, 26 cases Silk, 6 boxes Cocoons, 27 bales Waste Silk, 50 half-chests Tea, 816 cases Sundries. For London, 889 bales Silk, 9 cases Silk, 149 half-chests Tea, 90 cases Essential Oil, 49 cases Sundries, 6 boxes (16½ oz.) Gold, 1 case (\$17,640) Treasure.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS WILL CLOSE:—
For YOKOHAMA & HIOGO.—
Per COLUMBIAN, at 9.30 a.m. Friday, the 26th Instant, instead of as previously notified.

For ILOILO.—
Per Barque *CHRISTINE*, at 11.30 a.m. To-morrow, the 26th Inst.

For SHANGHAI.—
Per *DIOMED*, at 10.30 a.m. on Saturday, the 26th Inst.

For MANILA.—
Per *GUNGA*, at 10.30 a.m. on Saturday, the 26th Inst.

For MANILA.—
Per Ship *AMERICA*, at 11.30 a.m. on Saturday, the 26th Inst.

For COOKTOWN & SYDNEY.—
Per *LYEMOON*, at 11.30 a.m. on Saturday, the 26th Inst.

For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.—
Per *LESSO*, at noon on Saturday, the 26th Inst.

For BANGKOK.—
Per *RAJANATTIANUHAK*, at noon on Saturday, the 26th Inst.

For COOKTOWN.—
Per *MEUC*, at 1.30 p.m. on Monday, the 26th Inst.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail-Packet *OCEANIC*, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 1st March, at 3 p.m. with the Mail.

For Yokohama, San Francisco, the United States and the United Kingdom. The Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Books, Newspapers, &c., until 2.30 p.m.

Letters can be posted on board the Packet from 2.30 p.m. to 2.50 p.m. on payment of a Late Fee of 12 cents in addition to the Postage.

The prepayment of the Postage by this route is compulsory. Correspondence insufficiently prepaid will be forwarded by the English Packets.

Correspondence addressed to Yokohama, and the United States must be superscribed per *Oceanic*, and that addressed to the United Kingdom must be superscribed "44 San Francisco."

ALFRED LISTER, Postmaster General.

General Post Office, Hongkong, Feb. 17, 1876. ml1

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.

The English Contract Packet *GOLCONDA*, will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the 2nd March.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.,

Wednesday, 1st March.
6 a.m., Money Order Office closed.
6 p.m., Post Office closes except the NIGHT Box, which remains open all night.

Thursday, 2nd March.
7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late Letters, Registry of Letters ceases.

10.16 a.m., Letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom via *Brindisi* or *Singapore* may be posted on board the Packet on payment of a Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage.

11 a.m., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY, 1876.

Merchant Vessels in Harbour.

Exclusive of Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

SHIP'S NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CONSIGNMENT OR AGENTS.	DESTINATION.
HONGKONG						
Steamers						
Albatross	Patterson	Brit. str.	649	feb.	18 Jardine, Matheson and Co	
Atria	Breere	Brit. str.	751	feb.	22 P. & O. S. N. Co	
Braemar Castle	Marshall	Brit. str.	1425	feb.	20 Adamson, Bell and Co	
Cawdor Castle	Craig	Brit. str.	1419	feb.	20 Adamson, Bell and Co	
Cheviot	Watt	Brit. str.	1417	jan.	20 Adamson, Bell and Co	
Cochabamban	Harvey	Brit. str.	1417	jan.	23 P. & O. S. N. Co	In dock Kowloon
Crown * Djennah	Joy	Brit. str.	1300	feb.	28 Wm. Purtau and Co	Marseilles, etc.
Fusheng	Cotton	Brit. str.	241	feb.	21 Messageries Maritimes	Foochow
Glenlyon	Groves	Brit. str.	67	feb.	18 For China	Shanghai
Grange	Wall	Brit. str.	1025	feb.	17 Jardine, Matheson and Co	
Lotus	Garneau	Fr.	797	feb.	21 Remedies and Co	Manila
Ly-as-moon	Gray	Brit. str.	1407	jan.	25 D. Sassoon Sons and Co	San Francisco
MacGregor	Stevens	Brit. str.	611	feb.	12 Landstein and Co	Cooktown, S'pore
Malabar	Granger	Brit. str.	1413	feb.	18 Jardine, Matheson and Co	
Mahatma	Johnson	Brit. str.	990	feb.	20 Adamson, Bell and Co	Bangkok
Mecca	Bernard	Brit. str.	1300	feb.	18 P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama
Oceanic	Johnson	Brit. str.	651	feb.	17 Hop Kee	Salon
Pawtuxet	Farrell	Brit. str.	400	feb.	10 O. and O. S. S. Co	San Francisco
Rajah	Hansen	Amer. str.	260	june	15 Augustino Reed and Co	Swed. up
Reparitanian	Hopkins	Brit. str.	323	feb.	19 Yen Fei Hong	Bangkok
Thunis	Hoyner	Fr.	1150	feb.	21 Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama
Yeoas	Punchard	Brit. str.	559	feb.	23 Douglas Laverick and Co	East Coast
Yottung	Brit. str.	53	june	9 Kwok Acheung	Repairing	
Sailing Vessels						
Albatros	Koppelman	Ger. ab.	377	dec.	16 Melchers and Co	
America	Holde	Ger. ab.	1219	dec.	21 Siemssen and Co	
Asia Minor	Gauvin	Fr.	383	feb.	21 Landstein and Co	Salon
August	Ries	Ger. bg.	274	feb.	16 Adamson, Bell and Co	
August Friedrich	Gronau	Ger. ab.	1000	dec.	21 Adamson, Bell and Co	on slip Rangoon
Baron	Beaumain	Fr.	678	dec.	24 Order	
Canana	Mannoon	Brit. ab.	840	jan.	22 Borneo Company	
Caroline Magnus	Miles	Brit. ab.	1478	dec.	20 Wieler and Co	Manila
Carrolls	Garr	Brit. ab.	916	feb.	14 Melchers and Co	
Centaur	Garrison	Brit. ab.	488	jan.	11 Augustino Reed and Co	
Challid	Horn	Brit. ab.	1000	dec.	16 Melchers and Co	Tianjin
Charles Oak	Smith —	Amer. sch.	963	nov.	11 Jardine, Matheson and Co	
Christiana A. P.	Federico	Amer. sch.	175	jan.	10 Order	Repairing
Christina	Wildfang	Ger. ab.	541	feb.	21 Siemssen and Co	
Colombo	Heuer	Brit. ab.	884	feb.	21 Captain G. and Co	
Columbo	Heuer	Brit. ab.	884	jan.	20 Adamson, Bell and Co	
Coriolan	Lull	Amer. ab.	1545	dec.	21 Russell and Co	Manila
Eagle	Grace	Ger. ab.	940	feb.	21 Wm. Purtau and Co	
Felipe	Christiansen	Dan. ab.	816	feb.	20 Edward Schellhas and Co	Tianjin
Ferdinand	Helles	Ger. ab.	416	feb.	20 Melchers and Co	
Flying Eagle	Crowell	Amer. ab.	1004	dec.	20 Fraxer and Co	
Frederick	Frederick	Brit. ab.	600	dec.	20 Rosario and Co	Salon
Garibaldi	Noyes	Amer. ab.	370	dec.	19 Rosario and Co	Portland
Grefs	Roberts	Brit. ab.	1088	dec.	21 Vogel, Hagedorn and Co	San Francisco
Helia	Sly	Brit. ab.	377	dec.	21 Order	
Hammonda	Weller	Ger. ab.	408	dec.	19 Melchers and Co	
Haze	Wilkinson	Amer. ab.	1000	dec.	21 Vogel, Hagedorn and Co	New York
Hermann	Orrell	Ger. ab.	925	dec.	20 Siemssen and Co	
Humboldt	Sturz	Ger. ab.	330	dec.	17 E. Schellhas and Co	
Ino	Bannau	Ger. ab.	359	dec.	18 Siemssen and Co	
Isles of the South	Le Conteau	Brit. ab.	921	dec.	12 P. M. S. S. Co	
James Wilson	Frixeau	Brit. ab.	328	dec.	17 Melchers and Co	
Jacob Vinckebur	Holmes	Brit. ab.	683	dec.	17 Melchers and Co	
Kam Shui Tye	Ayren	Siem. ab.	150	jan.	18 Wo Tye Hong	Chesoo & T'sin
Kate Tatham	McKersey	Brit. ab.	275	dec.	20 Goldsworthy and Co	
Kirkland	College	Brit. ab.	458	dec.	19 Landstein and Co	
Kormor	Grove	Dan. ab.	317	dec.	19 Arnhold, Karberg and Co	
Lathay Rich	Levitt	Amer. ab.	1387	dec.	21 Vogel, Hagedorn and Co	San Francisco
Locust	Metzger	Amer. ab.	1000	dec.	20 Arnhold, Karberg and Co	
Lord Macduff	Ewan	Brit. ab.	218	dec.	20 Edward Schellhas and Co	Tianjin
Louisa	McDonald	Brit. ab.	527	dec.	20 Borneo Company	
Lucky	Schieler	Ger. ab.	245	dec.	20 Edward Schellhas and Co	
Minna	Michelson	Siem. ab.	434	jan.	17 Arnhold, Karberg and Co	
Merle	Orkney	Brit. ab.	683	dec.	16 Arnhold, Karberg and Co	
Nabor	Fransosovich	Aust. ab.	1283	dec.	16 Olympia and Co	
Nautilus	Blockey	Brit. ab.	740	dec.	19 H. King	
Nicoline	Ahlmann	Ger. ab.	302	dec.	18 Edward Schellhas and Co	
Prosperity	Moller	Siem. ab.	320	dec.	14 Arnhold, Karberg and Co	
Samuel Reed	White	Siem. ab.	600	dec.	18 Vogel, Hagedorn and Co	Fl. (Oreg. on)
Sarah Nicholson	Worley	Brit. ab.	333	jan.	20 Vogel, Hagedorn and Co	London
Siamese Crown	Saxtorph	Siem. ab.	540	jan.	18 Ark. Mac	
Sir Harry Parkes	Chapman	Brit. ab.	815	dec.	21 Melchers and Co	
Sir William Wallace	Colville	Brit. ab.	965	dec.	7 Order	
Spirit of the Age	Johnson	Brit. ab.	815	dec.	20 Melchers and Co	Mal. & Sydney
Sputnik	Malina	Amer. ab.	879	dec.	20 Melchers and Co	
Taunton	Clark	Brit. ab.	688	dec.	15 Frans and Co	
Vesta	Dirks	Ger. ab.	802	dec.	14 Siemssen and Co	
Victor	Sorensen	Norw. ab.	247	dec.	22 Edward Schellhas and Co	Tianjin
Victory	Whiting	Brit. ab.	205	dec.	20 Order	
Zoroya	Scarlett	Brit. ab.	353	dec.	18 Order	
WHAMPOA						
Anna	Jessen	Ger. ab.	449	feb.	16 Wm. Purtau and Co	
Auguste	Busk	Ger. ab.	290	feb.	22 Order	
Wega	Mahl	Ger. ab.	335	jan.	23 Siemssen and Co	Hamburg
CANTON						
Yangtze	Schultze	Brit. str.	783	feb.	23 Siemssen and Co	Shanghai

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

NAME.	FLAG.	RIG.	TONS.	GR.	H.P.	COMMANDER.
Egeria	British	gun vessel	727	4	120	Castile
Flamer (late Opossum)	British	aux. naval hospital	4	100	Gen. Morgan
Fox	British	gunboat	462	4	100	C. B. Buckle
King Fung	Chinese	gunboat	295	4	60	Cocher
Mosquito	British	gun boat	650	2	250	E. H. Paul
Victor Emanuel	British	Commodore's flag ship	8687	2	250	Commodore Parikh
Vigilant	British	despatch vessel	1659	2	250	H. C. D. Ryder
Vladimir	Russian	corvette	1659	2	250	Novoselsky

FOOGHOU SHIPPING IN PORT.

Feb. 17, 1876.

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.						
Adela	American schooner					
Albert Victor	British barque					
Alma	American barque					
Almatia	American schooner					
Benedicta	German schooner					
Benjamin Aymer	American barque					
Bonita	British schooners					
Ceres	British barque					
Charley	British barque					
Ching-tah	Chinese barque					
Eglof	British brig					
Elliott	Dutch schooner					
Gesiena	American barque					

SHANGHAI.
(*Courier & Gazette*.)

The great feature of the past week, (ending Feb. 17) commercially, is the sudden fall in exchange which has injected the delusions of the most wary. The loss of Importers upon the large settlements of Piece Goods made before China New-Year for delivery now, is enormous; we hear of one instance alone in which the difference in the rate entails a deficiency of £2000 in the remittances now going forward. At the beginning of the year the rate for six months' Bank paper stood at £s. 7½d.; at the beginning of this week the rate was £s. 6d. a fall of 4 per cent. On the first of January 1875 the rate was £s. 9d., and it has, as is well known, been steadily ever since 1870, at the beginning of which year the rate was £s. 6d. The highest rate known of late years was £s. 7d., a figure which was maintained during two mails only, those of 19th Sept. and 7th October 1862. Ten years ago, on the 21st February 1866, the Bank rate, 6 months' night, was £s. 6d., thus each tael remitted home from China produces exactly £s. less in London than it did ten years back, being a fall of 18 per cent. The change is a serious one for all having business with or property in the East and the question people are now asking themselves is: Where is this going to stop? With big bonanzas and Nevada mines where silver is almost being pumped up from exhaustless deposits, while on the other hand every country in the civilised world is trying to demonetise it, this drop in its value is clearly enough explained and might have been easily foreseen. But to answer our question: the fall will cease as soon as those countries, notably in Asia, which still take silver as a standard of value, are full to saturation, when the value may be expected to drop to the bare cost of production, plus such advance as may be caused by the increased use of silver in the arts and manufactures which its lower cost is sure to bring about. How soon the first of these contingencies will occur is of course a matter of speculation and what the latter amounts to we do not know, but it must be very much less than the present price. We shall look anxiously for the California papers which will be able to enlighten us on this point, as the subject is one of deep concern to their silver producers. As the production of gold is falling off while the demand for it is largely increasing, both for the purposes of currency and for use in the arts, the value of this metal may be expected steadily to rise until new sources of supply are discovered, to the manifest deterioration of all other produce and values. The immediate effect of the disturbance here is, and will be more and more, to raise the nominal or tael value (taking gold as our real standard) of Chinese produce, after which and more slowly, we may expect to see the Chinese pay higher prices for Piece Goods; at first importers will try to save themselves from the exchange by taking their chance of remitting in produce, and hence we are inclined to predict a greater competition than ever for the new tea and silk. It may indeed be said that shippers have the matter in their own hands, and that as, as yet, the fall in silver has not come home to the Chinese, we should reap the full advantage of buying their wares with a depreciated currency which the seller of the goods accepts at its original worth. And undoubtedly merchants should be able to reap this advantage, could they, without an actual combination, adopt a yet understanding to be cautious and not raise prices. We fear though that, as hitherto, the advantage will be on the side of the native who will sell his produce dearer than ever without paying a corresponding advance on imports and that foreigners will fail to acquire that compensation which under the circumstances, are their natural due.

A friend has favoured us with some interesting experiences of an afternoon walk which we now reproduce for the benefit of the public generally, leaving them to judge whether or not the information we propose to give is worthy of their notice. Our informant was walking through the Chinese village at the back of the Horse Bazaar when he observed a man washing linen in the village pond. Approaching nearer, he discovered that the linen was of European make, and that the washerman was dressed from head to foot in underclothing of the same description. The gentleman uttered an involuntary "Hullo!" as he recognised the horrid fact, and the Chinaman, evidently helped to the conclusion through a guilty conscience, "that this was the proprietor of the clothes, turned tail and fled precipitately. The foreigner gave chase and followed him into a large wash-house, where there were twelve others, all wearing Crimean shirts of excellent texture, singlets, pyjamas and socks, belonging—it is impossible to say to whom. But the evil is a most abominable one. Diseases of the worst nature can be diffused all over the settlement; for who can say that its own underclothing is treated with greater respect? The thought of where one's singlet may have been before it is returned to its proper owner is enough to make a man shudder in his clothes, and now that so glaring an instance has been discovered and exposed, we trust that the question will be promptly taken up by the Municipal police.

A sadly comic tragedy occurred at Peking the other day. There were two brothers, the younger of whom, being comparatively wealthy, lived inside the city; the elder, who was in more straitened circumstances, residing without the walls. The poorer of the two had contracted an unfortunate habit of perpetually borrowing money, which long threatened to bring about his total ruin; and very soon the smash came. His principal creditor was a terrible fellow, who threatened to take his life if he could not get his money; and poor Chao was in a sad quandary. At last he was brought to such a pass that there was nothing left for him to pawn except his wife, and from this there seemed no escape. The creditor was willing to compromise the debt, and an arrangement was come to; but Mrs. Chao not unnaturally objected. She said she would far prefer to strangle herself; but her husband thought that that would be a most unprofitable transaction for all parties, and tried to persuade her to be patient. The lady however was not to be so easily disposed of, and went to hold a consultation with the wife of her husband's wealthy brother in the city. "I think the best plan would be for me to come and stay with you a little while," said Mrs. Chao senior; "don't you?" "Certainly not!" replied the other, hastily—"why, the man would find you in no time!"—which was perfectly true, and a most cogent argument, only the lady had other reasons for not desiring her sister-in-law's presence. "The best way will be for you to go and stay with your husband's mother," she resumed; and the pawed lady adopted the advice forthwith. But when the creditor came for her the next morning there will be no war; Japan, bent on her progress on artificial rink, there would be a

afternoon there was a slight disturbance; for the bird had flown, and so had the bird's mate. Of course he stormed for a long while, and then enquired of the neighbour where his prey was most likely to be. They answered, in perfect good faith, at her sister-in-law's; and off he started to find her. Now Mrs. Chao junior was of a serious turn of mind, and much given to seeking spiritual guidance at the hands of a certain priest who visited her of an evening during her husband's absence; indeed so interesting were their conversations that it was frequently near morning before this ghostly person retired again to his monastery. Thus, it so fell out that when the creditor came thundering at the door, both priest and penitent were terribly alarmed; the lady fled precipitately, while her companion made one bound through an open door, sprang into an unoccupied bed and pretended to be fast asleep. In two minutes in burst the creditor with three or four strong coolies, who, concluding that the occupant of the guest-room must needs be the lady they were seeking, pounced upon the priest (it was pitch dark) and carried him away all swathed up in the bedclothes, in a chair. When they arrived at home, however, and discovered the mistake, the priest had to pay for his part of the adventure with the soundest thrashing he had ever had in his life. Then his disgrace was such, he thought, that he could never go back among his saintlier brethren; so he became a beggar and eventually died of starvation. Nor could his paramour-penitent, we mean—survive the shock, and she hanged herself forthwith. The obdurate creditor, seeing that he had caused the death of two innocent persons, also died of fright; and the impudent gentleman is borrowing away as merrily as ever, though he says he will never try to pay his wife again!

A Nanking magistrate or inspector of police named Lin seems to have distinguished himself greatly in native estimation by his ingenious method of extorting confession from a criminal of peculiar trueness. For a long time the robber, a man named Meng-ruh, had been the terror of the neighbourhood. His courage was only equal to his crimes; and daring though he was, no single word of confession had ever been wrung from his lips. At last the head of the police department got him into his hands, and having secured his person set about making preparations for the necessary torture. These consisted simply in melting a small quantity of copper, which was to be poured over the criminal's flesh in case of obtuseness. The responsibility of dealing with so noted a pest to society was not lost upon the officer, and he felt his reputation was at stake. So he commenced by asking him, in a pleasantly conversational style, whether he felt at all cold. "Rather," was the cool reply. "Have some wine!" asked Lin. The robber thought the doubt implied quite superfluous, but hinted that he preferred *ho-tew*. [This is a white or colourless spirit of excessive strength which is much drunk in the country: not the yellow wine commonly known to foreigners as *samsu*.] The refreshment was served, but the robber pulled a face and complained that it wasn't warm enough. "Pooh!" said he contemptuously, "you fellows don't know how to heat wine." Then with a significant glance at the pot of boiling metal on the stove, he deliberately took out two lumps of burning charcoal and placed them on his knees; thus holding the wine-up over them till the wine was hot and the flesh of his legs all burnt. "You see," said he, "I don't mind pain. I know all about your molten copper. Not the slightest use, I assure you!" and then went on to talk of other matters. Poor Liu was simply nonplussed. "Look here," he said to the extraordinary being in front of him, "I have pledged my honour to wring a confession out of you; you hold my rank and button in your hands. Torture, I see, will have no effect; I throw myself upon your charity!" This very novel appeal had the desired effect. "Lin," said the robber, "you are not a bad fellow, though you are not a success as a mandarin." He then confessed to having committed thirteen murders and said he did it to support his aged parents. The crime which was charged against him that day, however, he said he did not do; and if he confessed to that, somebody else would be confessing to it afterwards and then Liu would get into trouble. The two thereupon became bosom friends; and Liu is now looked upon as a perfect Solomon, while the robber was amicably despatched the other day.

Japan.
(*Japan Gazette*)

The Hon F. R. Plunkett of H. B. M.'s Legation has submitted to the Minister a very interesting report on the mines of Japan.

The Echo du Japan states that large numbers of deer have been killed, by order of the Japanese government, in the island of Yezo. The venison has been salted down, and packed in casks, and is destined for the consumption of the troops forming the Corean expedition.

The Mainichi-shimbun says, on the authority of a recent traveller in the Kagoshima-ken that everything there is carried on in conformity with old custom. The school buildings are very good, but pupils are not permitted to enter them. No newspapers are admitted into the *ken*. Shitoku magazine that they alone are sufficient to subjugate Corea. If the Government should presume to interfere with the *ken* officials in their peculiar mode of administering the law, they will resign their posts. Further, all the Kagoshima men are very fond of rice preserved in sugar.

The following précis of the position in Japan is of interest:—This is the very dull season of the entire year, and this year is, if exception could be taken in the case of one year against another, exceptionally dull. All the foreign merchants wear a gloomy look, and declare that the balance of trade for the past year has been against them. The committee of the Chinese Guild find that the traders of their nation in Japan have lost over two hundred thousand dollars. Retail traders are advertising clearance sales. The Corean affair is still unsettled; and at the time we write all sorts of confounding rumours are afloat. The most recent one is that Corea has acceded to the demands of Japan, and expressed regret for the outrage in the Bay of Koko, saying that her officials in that locality had no idea that when they fired upon the *Unyokusan* they were firing upon a Japanese vessel. If this should turn out to be true, of course

there will be no war; Japan, bent on her progress on artificial rink, there would be a samurai may be upon some sort of foreign expedition, will have no excuse for invading a country which expresses its willingness to make reparation for an insult. It is none the less true that the warlike preparations which we noticed in our last have not been slackened. The War Department is employing tailors and sandal-makers, and buying rice and provisions for the troops of the expedition. Nothing definite has been received from the Envoy; and hence probably the inference that they have brought their negotiations to a peaceful termination. Whether Japan will be benefited or not by such a result is matter of opinion. She was forced by her internal difficulties to make this warlike demonstration; and probably the unquiet spirits of the empire, if they find that Corea complies with the demands of their Government will be tranquil for some years to come.

THE PLEASURES OF RINKING.
(*Courier and Gazette*.)

Some years ago a very good picture appeared in *Punch* representing two Londoners dining at a little country inn on a very warm day in the month of August. Not unnaturally, they demanded of the waiter some ice, as they seem to have shared the usual prejudice against warm champagne; and the contemptuous surprise of that worthy for the two Londoners was very comically expressed. "Dear me!" was his muttered comment, "ice in August!" Anybody could see where they came from, to expect ice in the middle of summer." But when the artist portrayed this undeniably clever sketch he would himself have been quite as much astonished as the country waiter had he been told that in a short time skating would have become a favourite summer recreation. Ice in summer and snow in harvest was a type of the incongruous and impossible in Solomon's time, and probably has been so ever since the flood; but the nineteenth century may lay claim to having overcome not only the obstacles of time and space by means of electricity and other natural phenomena, but absolutely rendered itself independent of the seasons for at least one delightful pursuit hitherto confined to winter and winter only.

The word "rink" appears to be of doubtful origin, though the most probable explanation of it is that it is first cousin to the word ring, used in the sense of an arena. The fact of an analogous term figuring in the languages of nearly all cold countries favours this view, and it is difficult not to recognise the similarity between our English "rink" and the old Saxon *hring*, Friesland *hring*, Icelandic *hringr*, and provincial German *kring*, a "circle". Some call it "wink," but this is doubtless a facetious allusion to the swan-like performances of the Pickwickian hero, Mr. Winkle. But whatever may be its etymology the word has received a cordial welcome into our language and will probably find a recognised place in all forthcoming dictionaries. Moreover, rinking, or skating, or whatever else it may be called, bids fair to have a longer life among us than any of its predecessors; and from all we are able to gather, with good reason, Croquet is gradually dying out. At its best, croquet was only popular with a certain section of those who played. The disagreeable infliction of being croqueted to some far-off, lonely corner of the lawn, the long, tedious "waits" if the game were a large one, and the amount of trouble and scientific accuracy required, all combined to render it caviare to half the players, who were consequently often victimised to the superior skill and energy of their opponents. Perhaps the entire world presents few spectacles that of two men drearily playing croquet together; and yet it was a sight not rarely seen by any means. Then again, grave doubts have been cast upon the healthiness of croquet. People used to stand waiting for hours on damp grass, aimlessly hitting imaginary balls and keeping up a desultory chit-chat with their nearest neighbour while the moisture was striking through their thin-soled boots and sowing seeds of either violent colds, or rheumatism, or consumption. Besides, few persons really cared for the game as a game, and it was only occasionally, and under certain particularly-favourable conditions that it was ever bearable. But rinking has the approval of all sections of the community, and is almost sure to live. In the first place there are no tedious periods of inaction; and secondly the free exercise of limb, the splendid circulation of blood which it promotes, the exhilarating sensations induced by the rapid passage through the air, and the animation inseparable from the scene itself, will all combine to ensure its lasting popularity.

The "faulcy" is distinctly in favour of it as recreation; any doctor will tell you that its action on the lungs and on the muscles is invigorating and healthy. The gay dresses of the ladies as they move with graceful grace over the surface of the rink, and the quaint manoeuvres of the more accomplished skaters and adepts on the "inside edge," the whirr and the figures, to say nothing of the occasional mishaps, generally however of a description more comic than calamitous, all go to make up a scene which for bizarre, picturesque, and animation can hardly be equalled elsewhere. In fact the rink is the ball-room of the open air. It offers all the attractions of the evening dance, unsullied by any of their counterfeits. For a hot, impure, unwholesome atmosphere, there are the fresh country breezes; instead of late hours, healthy exercise conducive to early retirement; in the place of gilding and gewgaws, the charms and beauties of nature. It is a great pity that skating is so modern an accomplishment, and that its principal historical associations are connected with Dutch fishwives skating with their eggs to market. One would have liked, for instance, to have been able to think of Horace as a skater; surely, no outdoor accomplishment was ever more in consonance with intellectual culture. On such a day as some we have had lately, the fastidious skater lazily gliding over the rink at his own will—when, on the first of March, immortalised by one of his most charming ones, he wrote to *Mavemas*:

At ease about the public wall,
Not too anxious for thine own;
With me a day of pleasure steal—
Let politics alone!

Ah! that was sensible advice; doubtless our representative at Peking has often wished he could avail himself of it. And on a day like this, and the many other charming days with which we are blessed in this wicked world, we think that a skating-rink would prove a great addition to our resources. Paper-hunting is not without its merits; but that entails a pony, and a pony entails expense. Boating, yachting, shooting and racquets all tend to make life more endurable than it otherwise would be, no doubt—but these are all specialities, whereas had we only advanced so far in civilisation as to

healthful and most fascinating recreation within reach of all. The prime cost, we believe, is comparatively moderate, and we think that in the interest of the public weal an attempt should be made to emulate the example of our friends at home.

HONGKONG RACES, 1876.

FIRST DAY.

Thursday, 24th February, 1876.

The Race Meeting commenced to-day under the most favourable conditions as regards weather. Dry and cloudy, though not so chilly, it suited the visitors on and around the Grand and other Stands; while the desirable springiness of the Course was also maintained, ensuring good running ground for the ponies. To judge from the attendance of foreigners, it would seem that the Races still continue to attract many, spite of the relative lack of interest in more pony-racing as compared with the old racing-days of Sir William, Exeter, and North Australian. There was a full average concourse on the Stands and in the ticket-holders' enclosure; while the ponies of the Course was also maintained, ensuring good running ground for the ponies. To judge from the attendance of foreigners, it would seem that the Races still continue to attract many, spite of the relative lack of interest in more pony-racing as compared with the old racing-days of Sir William, Exeter, and North Australian. There was a full average concourse on the Stands and in the ticket-holders' enclosure; while the ponies of the Course was also maintained, ensuring good running ground for the ponies.

Healthful and most fascinating recreation within reach of all. The prime cost, we believe, is comparatively moderate, and we think that in the interest of the public weal an attempt should be made to emulate the example of our friends at home.

few strides, and then running neck and neck with *Tallapoosa* for a short distance. *Tenkwang*, however, at the Bridge began to draw ahead, and at the Black Rock he was leading by two lengths, followed by *Tallapoosa* and *Bonacie*. The race belonged to the favourite from this point; he kept the lead the whole way, and won in a canter. Coming up the Straight *Bonacie* challenged *Tallapoosa* for second place, and a smart run ensued: but the latter kept his place by a head.

Tenkwang, 1
Tallapoosa, 2
Bonacie, 3
Time, 2 min. 13 sec.

3.—THE HONGKONG DERBY.—Sweepstakes of \$20 each, half forfeit if declared on or before day of closing Entries, with \$100 added for 1st Pony, and \$50 for 2nd. For all China Ponies *bona fide* Griffins at date of Entry. First Pony, 70 per cent.; Second, 20 per cent.; Third, 10 per cent. Weight 10st. 7lbs. One-mile-and-a-half.

The entries were:—

1. Mr St. Andrew's g. o. p. Daylight
2. Do. b. k. o. p. Black Friar
3. Do. w. o. p. White Friar
4. Do. g. o. p. Grey Friar
5. The Fakirahon's g. o. p. Skian-dhu
6. Mr Henry's g. c. p. Poisson d'Avril
7. Mr Group's w. o. p. Dividend
8. Mr Pye's g. o. p. Pimento
9. Mr Sydney's g. e. p. Le Cerv Agile
10. Mr Paul's and Mr Brooke's g. c. p. Folly

The following ponies came to the post, viz., *Grey Friar*, *Dividend*, *Pimento*, *Folly*, *Mr Thomas'*, *Mr Heinrich'*, *Mr Grannom'*, *Mr M'lorough'* g. o. p. Pioneer

The following ponies came to the post, viz., *Grey Friar*, *Dividend*, *Pimento*, *Folly*, *Mr Thomas'*, *Mr Heinrich'*, *Mr Grannom'*, *Mr M'lorough'* g. o. p. Pioneer

The following ponies came to the post, viz., *Grey Friar*, *Dividend*, *Pimento*, *Folly*, *Mr Thomas'*, *Mr Heinrich'*, *Mr Grannom'*, *Mr M'lorough'* g. o. p. Pioneer

The following ponies came to the post, viz., *Grey Friar*, *Dividend*, *Pimento*, *Folly*, *Mr Thomas'*, *Mr Heinrich'*, *Mr Grannom'*, *Mr M'lorough'* g. o. p. Pioneer

The following ponies came to the post, viz., *Grey Friar*, *Dividend*, *Pimento*, *Folly*, *Mr Thomas'*, *Mr Heinrich'*, *Mr Grannom'*, *Mr M'lorough'* g. o. p. Pioneer

The following ponies came to the post, viz., *Grey Friar*, *Dividend*, *Pimento*, *Folly*, *Mr Thomas'*, *Mr Heinrich'*, *Mr Grannom'*, *Mr M'lorough'* g. o. p. Pioneer

The following ponies came to the post, viz., *Grey Friar*, *Dividend*, *Pimento*, *Folly*, *Mr Thomas'*, *Mr Heinrich'*, *Mr Grannom'*, *Mr M'lorough'* g. o. p. Pioneer

The following ponies came to the post, viz., *Grey Friar*, *Dividend*, *Pimento*, *Folly*, *Mr Thomas'*, *Mr Heinrich'*, *Mr Grannom'*, *Mr M'lorough'* g. o. p. Pioneer

The following ponies came to the post, viz., *Grey Friar*, *Dividend*, *Pimento*, *Folly*, *Mr Thomas'*, *Mr Heinrich'*, *Mr Grannom'*, *Mr M'lorough'* g. o. p. Pioneer

The following ponies came to the post, viz., *Grey Friar*, *Dividend*, *Pimento*, *Folly*, *Mr Thomas'*, *Mr Heinrich'*, *Mr Grannom'*, *Mr M'lorough'* g. o. p. Pioneer

The following ponies came to the post, viz., *Grey Friar*, *Dividend*, *Pimento*, *Folly*, *Mr Thomas'*, *Mr Heinrich'*, *Mr Grannom'*, *Mr M'lorough'* g. o. p. Pioneer

The following ponies came to the post, viz., *Grey Friar*, *Dividend*, *Pimento*, *Folly*, *Mr Thomas'*, *Mr Heinrich'*, *Mr Grannom'*, *Mr M'lorough'* g. o. p. Pioneer

Mails:

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "OCEANIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st March, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe. Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai. Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of 29th Instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, Fraya West.

G. B. EMORY, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, February 3, 1876. mcl



STEAM FOR

Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean Ports, Southampton and London;

Also,

Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY's Steamship GOLOONDA, Captain C. ANDERSON, with Her Majesty's Mail, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places, on THURSDAY, the 2nd March, at Noon.

CARGO will be received on board until Noon; SPECIE and PARCELS at the Office until 2 P.M. on the 1st Idem.

For particulars regarding Freight and Passage apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong.

CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

A written declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents with the Bills of Lading, or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any detention or prejudice which may happen from incorrectness on such declaration.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co. reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,

Hongkong, February 17, 1876. mcl

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH to NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S. S. "GREAT REPUBLIC" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th March, 1876, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama, and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the MITSU BISHI S. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. 14th Proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight apply to the Agency of the Company, Fraya West.

G. B. EMORY, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, February 18, 1876. mcl

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, SOME very superior OLD PORT WINE, just received, in cases of One or Two Dozen bottles each.

Apply to

J. J. dos REMEDIOS & CO.

Hongkong, February 16, 1876. mcl

INSURANCES.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

EDWARD NORTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

VANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the world at current rates. This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an Interest Dividend of 1% to Shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distributed among Policy holders, annually, in cash, ALL THE PROFITS of the Underwriting Business pro rata to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, July 9, 1874.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods in Warehouses, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, terms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNOLD, KARBERG & CO., Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1875.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Salgon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Port.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEE.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, October 14, 1875.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

OF

His Majesty King George The First.

A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYMPIAN & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

After this date, the above Association will allow a Brokerage of Thirty-three and One Third per cent (33%) on Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, June 3, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

PILOTAGE.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one ship or vessel, or to the extent of £10,000 on adjoining risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, January 5, 1876.

FOR SALE.

HATTON'S PATENT COMPOSITION PAINT, For Ships' Bottoms.

See Agents for China, F. BLACKHEAD & CO.

Hongkong, January 5, 1876.

FOR SALE.

BATTISKE'S PATENT

COMPOSITION PAINT,

For Ships' Bottoms.

See Agents for China, F. BLACKHEAD & CO.

Hongkong, January 5, 1876.

INSURANCES.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN INSURANCE COMPANY, ADELAIDE.

CAPITAL, £500,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company in Hongkong, China and Japan, are prepared to issue Policies of Marine Insurance, payable in Australia, London, Calcutta, Bombay, Mauritius, China and Japan at current rates.

ADAMSON, BELL & CO.

Hongkong, September 6, 1875.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, 800,000 TAELS.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

EDWARD NORTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG LIMITED.

IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons holding Warrants against the Undeclared Dividends, Interest, or Bonus, are requested to present same for payment at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank before the 1st April, 1876, otherwise their claims will not be recognized.

ADOLE ANDRE,

F. D. SASOON,

Liquidators.

Hongkong, December 20, 1875.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE CO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company in Hongkong, for the above-named Company, is prepared to grant Policies against Fire, on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of £10,000, at the usual rates, subject to an immediate discount of 20%.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in Premium for Life Insurance in China.

Life Policies effected during the year 1875, share in the Bonus to be declared on 31st December for the quinquennial period then ending.

A. MACG. HEATON,

Hongkong, September 27, 1875.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELCHERS & CO., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

ON SALE.

THE CHINESE READER'S MANUAL.

A HANDBOOK of Biographical, Historical, Mythological and General Literary Reference,

BY

WILLIAM FREDERICK MAYERS.

Price: \$8.

KELLY